BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

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The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The burial place of Stephen A. Douglas, which belonged to his widow, has been sold to the State of Illinois, for $25,000.

Ex-President James Buchanan will soon publish a documentary history of the latter part of his administration.

The value of the real estate left by the late President, is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Information from government and American bankers abroad shows that there are now in European markets between three and four hundred millions of United States bonds. The largest amount of these securities are held by German capitalists.

All the Draft Commissioners in the State of Ohio were ordered to be mustered out on May 5th, and the Surgeons of the Boards of Enrollments as speedily as practicable.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year on account of guerilla operations.

It is stated that out of seven hundred Rebel officers in durance at Fort Delaware, all have taken the oath of allegiance, except thirteen.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Sultana are floating in the river, forty having been brought ashore and buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Memphis. None were identified.

Gov. Aiken thinks that the first inaugural of President Lincoln, if disseminated ungarbled through the South, would have prevented the war.

Assaults upon unoffending negroes are events of almost daily occurrence in Washington, and in nearly every case, the negroes, and not the assailants, are taken to prison.

The first man killed in this war was Daniel Howe, of New York, at Fort Sumter, in 1861, by the premature discharge of a gun. (His name has been frequently and erroneously reported as Hough.)

The San Francisco Bulletin says that the quantity of silver bullion pouring into market from the interior is large and constantly increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China.

Home—more generally called Hume—the great American table-tipper—who has been astonishing Europe with his feats of spiritualism, has returned home and is now holding forth in New York.

Where fertilizers have been purchased by a farmer, the amount expended herefor (if the fertilizer were appointed to the land in the year of tax,) should be deducted as part of the expense of business, in estimating income.

National Banks will soon be established at several points in the South. Three gentlemen, who were paroled prisoners, have asked permission of Jay Cook & Co., for information about starting banks, it being their intention to establish one at Petersburg, with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

Barnum is in the field offering $1,000 for the pillow upon which President Lincoln's head rested when he died. He will not get it, for the bedstead and the clothing are to be sent to the Patent Office.

The First National Bank of Richmond, Va., has been designated as the United States depository.—This is the only National Bank yet established in that city.

It is a curious circumstance that where any success is achieved by fighting, no matter by whom or in what part of the world, some one in England is sure to propose that the English public should present a testimonial to the successful person. Generals Grant and Sherman have succeeded in defeating the brave and able generals of the South, and therefore Englishmen should testify their sense of admiration and sympathy by presenting those gallant officers with swords of honor. So thinks Mr. Edwin Arnold, M. A.,) and he suggests in a note to the Daily News that a subscription be got up for that purpose.

A London lamp manufacturer claims to have invented a lamp that will burn magnesium wire. By burning a strip of zinc in conjunction with two strips of magnesium, he is able to reduce the cost of the light to two-thirds. He predicts that in the course of time it will be possible to illuminate a street a mile long at the rate of a half-penny an hour.

The tributes of the English press to the statesmanship and private virtues of Abraham Lincoln, are grateful to our ears. A few months ago some of these same journals stigmatized him as a "Yankee clown," "tyrant," &c. No language was strong enough to express their dislike of the man and their abhorrence of his acts. That they acknowledge his greatness and goodness now that he is dead, speaks better for their candor than for their consistency.

The Republic of Mexico "still lives." President Juarez has issued letters of marque for reprisals against French commerce. Suppose *we* should pay Napoleon back in his own coin by permitting the Mexican Liberals to fit out privateers in our ports and allow such ports to become harbors of refuge, would he have cause to complain? On the contrary, would not the whole world say, "served him right?" When will nations, as well as individuals, learn that "honesty is the best policy," and that as they sow so shall they reap?

Booth, the murderer, had invested $80 in one share of western oil lands. When he died it was worth $15,000.

The colored people of New Orleans have started a newspaper with the appropriate name of *The Black Republican*.

It is stated that Harry Bald de Houghton, proprietor of the pro-rebel organ in Liverpool—the *Standard*, had £1,750,000 invested in the Confederate Cotton Loan. He took one tenth of the entire loan at par,—and his punishment by this time, we fancy, must be something more than he can bear.

The Lieutenant who commanded the squad that tracked Booth to the barn, is said to justify the act of "Boston" Corbett in shooting the wretch. Corbett was stationed at a point where he had full view of all Booth's movements: and it is claimed did not fire until he saw him taking deliberate aim with a revolver, to bring down a Federal officer. Even then he only intended to maim the assassin in the shoulder; but a sudden movement on his part brought the back of his neck in line of the shot, and a fatal injury was the consequence. The Tribune wants Gov. Fenton to promote the Sergeant.

The solemn ceremonies of President Lincoln's funeral were relieved by many lighter incidents.—The Tribune reporter gives the following:—"As the solemn procession swept past the Alhambra Palace, a saloon of pleasure on Canal street, the windows were crowded with the sad faces of negroes and mulattoes, most of whom were ladies, and all of whom were bathed in tears. To illustrate the depravity of a certain class, as we perceived one colored lady, who was weeping copiously and at the same time partaking of some refreshment which resembled a piece of pancake, we heard a bystander remark, in the words of an antiquated strain:

"The buckwheat cake was in her mouth,
The tear was in her eye."

On one occasion, a colonel was asked by some ladies if it was not worse for the gentlemen to drink than for the ladies to use snuff? The colonel replied that both were very bad; and that if his wife should ever take to snuff, he'd *licker*, certain.

THE PRISONERS.

We have heretofore published descriptions of some of the prisoners, now on trial as accomplices in the assassination of the President; but we believe the following have not yet appeared here:

MRS. SURRATT.

Was born about 1815, in Prince George's county, Maryland, near Warterton. Her father dying when she was a child, she was early thrown upon her own resources; but was sent to school in Alexandria.—She gained a good education, but was headstrong and obstinate. She gained considerable notoriety while quite a girl, being rather handsome and gay.

When about twenty years old she married Isaac Surratt, and they settled near Condin's Mills, just below Washington, but, soon afterwards some of their slaves, in revenge for cruel treatment, fired their house at night, and they were compelled to come to Washington, where Surratt made some money on a railroad contract, and they went about ten miles into Maryland, towards Leonardtown, bought land, opened a hotel and dubbed it, "Surratt's."

It was a two-story frame, with ten rooms: she got it made a post office, and in the course of time made most money and bought more ground: raised two sons and a daughter; Isaac, the eldest son, went into the Rebel army early; John, the fugitive, was reared in idleness and crime; in 1862 Surratt, Senior, died suddenly and mysteriously.

He sympathized with the South and looked upon them as a persecuted people: he was illiterate but not quarrelsome, and at his death Mrs. Surratt, came to Washington and opened a boarding house, which soon became noted for its Secesh visitors and their obnoxious conduct until it was a terror to the whole neighborhood.

LLOYD.

Lloyd, who leased the premises, came originally from Port Tobacco, Md., and is well known in Washington as one of what was known as the Barret Police, of which force but seven declared themselves in favor of the Union. Last year he leased the Surratt House at a rent of five hundred dollars per annum.

MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN.

Michael O'Laughlin, who was privy to the murder, is about twenty-five years of age; he resembles Booth in height and general appearance; black hair and moustache; is a Baltimorean.

ATZEROTH.

G. A. Atzeroth, who was caught by Colonel Baker's force near the Monocacy, is a German, raised in Charles county, Maryland, where he has spent most of his time, and imbibed many crude notions of the South and slavery. He is a blacksmith by trade, with light hair and whiskers, about 30 years old, dark complexion, stout, well built man, has been engaged in running the blockade to smuggle goods.—He never married. He does not seem as much dejected as the others, and is tolerably well dressed.

SPANGLER.

Edwin Spangler was assistant stage carpenter and came originally from Pennsylvania. He has no family. He worked with Gifford many years in Baltimore, at house building, and about two years since he became attached to Ford's as Gifford's assistant. His politics are unknown here. He has seldom drawn a sober breath and on the very day on which the assassination occurred had been very drunk. He is about forty years of age and rough looking. Some months since, when the painter was preparing some scenes at Ford's he was in the habit of affixing the names of various employees to the scenes, and on one occasion Spangler asked that his name might be placed on one. He is very seedy, and apparently rather demoralized at his present condition.

GIFFORD.

Gifford, the stage carpenter, is about forty years of age, and is father of an interesting family, who reside in Baltimore, where he formerly followed the business of a house carpenter and builder. For many years past he has been stage carpenter, employed in the theatres of Baltimore, and has been in Washington since Ford established his theatre. He was known as a rather cross-grained man, and, except to intimate friends, was exceedingly unsociable. His sympathies have always been decidedly in favor of the South, and freely expressed.

MADDOX.

James Maddox is about twenty-six years old, and was born in Prince William county, Virginia, but he has, with the exception of a few months, lived in Washington city. He, after obtaining a moderate education in a public school, learned the saddle and harness making business, but as soon as he was of age, he entered the employment of the National Theatre, and has since been acting as property man for Washington, Grover's and Fords' Theatre, and was for a time employed at the Holliday Street Theatre. He was at one time a well-known fireman. About two years since he married one of the stock company at Ford's, known as Maggie Burns, who withdrew from the stage for a season, but is now, it is said, on the boards of the Washington. Maddox has always been regarded as of a very quiet disposition, and was probably used by others more wicked than himself. He is rather well dressed and seems tolerably cheerful.

UNION MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

At a late Union meeting in Charleston, Dr. Mackey delivered an address, which we append. Charleston needs the vigorous hand of Gen. Butler very much to break down the haughty and defiant secessionists in that aristocratic city.

DR. A. G. MACKEY'S ADDRESS.

"While I heartily approve of the preamble and resolutions, and have given them my consent and approbation, both in the committee room and on this floor, still I think they do not go as far as the people of Charleston on this great occasion desire.

When, sir, I recollect what events have transpired in the last four years within this hall; when I know that on this very floor now occupied by this Union meeting the Legislature of South Carolina gave its adhesion to the Act of Secession, and when I find that glorious and historical flag once more floats before us [great applause]—historical above all flags that ever waved over any nation of the earth, for its broad stripes are a memorial of that weak Confederacy of thirteen States, which was found unfitting to carry on the designs of our fathers, but which the traitors of the present day would have inaugurated, and for which at length was substituted that National Union which is recorded in the numerous stars that float upon that azure banner. We are free. We live again under that nationality which protects us from revolts within and from assaults without. When I feel that the events that have brought us back again have now occurred more than two months, and no one single utterance of public sentiment has been given by the citizens of Charleston to show their indignation of the action of the Rebel Government, I feel that this is the time and the place—now and here—on this solemn occasion, when we are assembled to mourn the loss of the great, good and wise man, whose whole ambition was to preserve at all hazards the integrity of the Union of his country, and who has paid the forfeit of his life in carrying out the object of that laudable ambition—that no more appropriate occasion could be given to express those feelings to the world. We can offer no purer oblation on the altar of our country—no better tribute to his memory—no more fitting offering on the grave of our President—than the resolutions which express our utter detestation of the past, our unfaltering fidelity in the future—of our devotion to that noble cause, for which he lived a hero and died a martyr. [Great applause.] It may be said there are a few persons in this room who will be displeased at the tone and spirit of the resolutions I am about to offer. I am loath to believe it. But if there be any man here, where this flag is floating over us, who does not exult at the change in our political condition, I pity the moral obliquity that allows him to remain among us. This hall is to-day, and on this sacred occasion, appropriated only to patriots who glory in the success of our country's arms. [Applause.]

I offer these as independent resolutions, but yet as a commentary on those offered by the Committee, and intended to show, in connection with them, that we combine with fitting grief for the loss of our Chief Magistrate, a solemn avowal of our belief in the sentiments which he inculcated, and for which he has suffered. [Great applause.]

"The resolutions are as follows:

"'*Resolved*, That we have profound cause of gratulation in the exchange of our city from the oppressions of a self assumed Confederacy, where the noble idea of nationality was exploded, where freedom of speech was restrained, and where the great principles of Constitutional liberty were continuously violated, for the benignant rule of that Government which the wisdom and bravery of our fathers had established, and which the persistent efforts of treason have failed to destroy.

"'*Resolved*, That we extend to the officers of the United States Army who have held commands in this city since its evacuation by the Rebel troops, our grateful testimony to the kindness of their rule, the urbanity of their conduct, and the moderation with which they have tempered the strict administration of military law. Coming into a city which had been ruthlessly abandoned by a military mob rather than by a retreating army, their first efforts were directed to the preservation of our homes from the conflagration which the reckless carelessness or the unbridled passions of the Rebel troops had sought to enkindle. The welcome then extended for the timely assistance which they had afforded in our danger and distress, has never been forfeited by any act of theirs unworthy of our countrymen as gentlemen and soldiers.

A UNION MEETING IN BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Beaufort and Pitt Counties assembled in Washington, on Saturday, the 13th inst., in large numbers, amounting to six or seven hundred, to give an expression to their opinions in regard to the memory of our deceased President, and the return of the State to the Union.

On motion of John A. Stanly, the following gentlemen were elected to complete the organization of the meeting:

President—Thomas D. Smaw.

Vice-Presidents—B. F. Harding, J. T. Winfield, Allen Grist, G. L. Windley and Churchill Perkins.

Secretaries—Wm. S. Cordon and Fenner J. Satchwell.

A very able and impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

On motion of John A. Stanly, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz:

U. H. Ritch, Hon. R. S. Donnell, S. T. Carrow, Jas. R. Grist and E. J. Warren.

During the absence of the committee, John A. Stanly entertained the assembly.

The committee, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, to wit:

RESOLUTIONS.

The people of Beaufort county, in Mass Meeting assembled, to take into consideration the state of the country, and to give expression to their opinions thereon, do congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the cessation of hostilities within the limits of North Carolina; upon the prospect of a speedy restoration of the State to its proper relations to the Union—believing and most ardently desiring that such restoration shall bring with it the enjoyment and blessings of Constitutional Liberty, and that kindly feeling which should exist between the entire people of "our common country;" that that class of politicians in the South, who have for years attempted to instil into the public mind of our people sectional feelings, and hatred of a large portion of the people of our country having, as we hope, received their lasting quietus by the results of the rebellion, and been deprived of the power to do further harm—we confidently appeal to the good and true men of these States, whose State Governments at the commencement of the rebellion were in loyal hands and who were thereby enabled to frown down all attempts upon the part of the extremists among them; to cultivate and foster kind feelings towards the people of the South—we do

Resolved 1st. That we regard the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, as a national calamity: that we abhor the criminals—their aiders and abettors, as the most degraded and inhuman of the race, and most ardently desire that they should *all* be apprehended and punished with the utmost rigor of the laws.

2d. That we appreciate the condition of the country—are fully aware of the dispensation which has been visited upon our beloved State, as the necessary result of the pernicious and damnable heresy of secession, and are only anxious that the present lamentable state of affairs may be remedied at as early a day as possible, and to that end, we most respectfully request His Excellency, the President of the United States, to adopt measures, at as early a day as practicable, for the restoration of civil law in the State.

3rd. That we accept of the abolition of slavery as a part of the accomplished situation of affairs and the acceptance is rendered easier by the reflection that the institution has been made a handle of by the Secession politicians for years past; to inflame the popular mind, and to produce the disastrous state of affairs, which now exists in the country.

4th. That we are anxious to welcome back those of our fellow-citizens—refugees and soldiers—who fled from their homes for fear of oppression and tyranny from the "so-called Southern Confederacy," and we will, therefore, receive them cordially, as friends and patriots of our common country.

The adoption of which was advocated by U. H. Ritch.

Speeches were then made by Hon. R. S. Donnell, F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Warren, S. T. Carrow and David M. Carter.

On motion of S. T. Carrow, the resolutions were then read, and adopted separately amidst enthusiasm.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina *Times*, N. C. *Standard* and *Progress*.

After passing a vote of thanks to the President and other officers, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. D. SMAW, Pres't.

WILLIAM S. CORDON, FENNER J. SATCHWELL, } Sec'ys.

From the Standard.

LETTER FROM WAYNE.

Mr. EDITOR:—I am called upon to report to you a meeting of the loyal citizens of Stony Creek and Pikeville District, held at "Tara-Hall Academy," on Sunday 14th inst., for the object of bringing their distressed conditon prominently, before the government, to which, as well as to the charitable consideration of good citizens in general, they are compelled to make their appeal, and in doing so they would beg to state—

That in every election held since the commencement of the war, these precincts cast a Union vote. This fact can be proven by reference to your files of the corresponding dates.

That on account of their loyal character, the secesh troops, when quartered in their neighborhood, plundered them on all occasions.

That when the U S. troops came amongst them, not knowing who were or were not loyal, they completed the work of desolation by plundering them of everything, pulling down houses, burning fences, carrying off *all kinds* of stock and provision, and leaving them without any means of subsistence or of making a crop.

That most, if not all, these sufferers are aged men and helpless females, many of whom are tottering on the brink of the grave, and in whose aged looks gaunt hunger is already making his appearance.

That whilst such is their present suffering, being destitute of everything but the nominal rations obtained at the commissary, the prospect is so alarming that they are compelled thus to come forward and ask alms, trusting that the God of all love will reward the doners and preserve in future our beloved Union.

Mr. John Robinson, "Tara," Goldsboro,' and friend Needham Perkins, of Pikeville, are appointed to receive and acknowledge whatever contributions a generous, loyal public may feel disposed to give.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you may find it convenient to allow us your columns to thus make known the sufferings of this distressed (I should have said perfectly destitute) loyal neighborhood, I am, my dear Mr. Holden,

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
JOHN ROBINSON.

For the Progress.]

PEACE.

Yes, Peace is virtually restored to our land, and with what a shout of gladness do we welcome it.—During four years of the bloodiest and most desolating war that ever cursed a nation, the earnest prayer of millions have been that the Demon might be superseded by the Angel of Peace, and now that a kind, merciful, and indulgent Father has graciously granted our request, I trust that we have a full and realizing sense of the immense debt of gratitude we owe to Him. There is no doubt but what the blessing of peace will be fully appreciated by a people so long and severely afflicted by civil commotion and strife; but we must not in our enthusiasm and joy forget "the source from whence all blessings flow." Nor must we relax in offering up of petitions in behalf of our country; but now, that war is ended, it is our duty to invoke the blessing and guidance of the great Ruler of the Universe that harmony, prosperity and happiness may reign throughout our entire land, that the feeling of enmity which, through the agency of wicked men has generated in our midst, may be swept into oblivion, that the strife of factions may cease, and that great and good men alone may hold the reins of government, who shall devote themselves to the interests of the whole people. X.

PECUNIAL REASONS FOR ATTENDING CHURCH.—My desire is to give you one or two good reasons for going to church, which do not depend upon the authenticity of Christianity or upon the mere form of the Christian Sabbath at all. My first reason is, that unless a man puts himself into a fine shirt, polished boots, and good clothes, once a week, and goes out into the public, he is almost certain to sink into semi-barbarism. You know that unless you do this on Sunday, you cannot do it at all; for you labor all the week degeneration in a man. There is nothing like standing alone, with no place in the machinery of society, to tone down one's self-respect. You must be aware that you are not in sympathy with society. You are looked upon as an outsider, because you refuse to come into contact with society on its broadest and best ground. I tell you it is a good thing for a man to wash his face clean, and put on his best clothes and walk to the house of God with his wife and children on Sundays, whether he believes in Christianity or not. The church is a place, where, at the least, good morals are inculcated, and where the vices of the community are denounced. You can afford to stand by so much of the church, and by doing so, say, "Here are mine, with a stake in the welfare of society." My friend, this little operation gone through with every Sunday would give you self-respect, help you to keep your head above water and bring you into sympathy with the best society the world possesses. A man needs to beautify himself with good clothes occasionally to assure himself that he is not brother to the beast by the side of which he labors during six days of every seven; and he needs particularly to feel that he has place and consideration in clean society.—*Dr. Holland.*

SOUTHERN INTEGRITY.—The commercial honor of the South is re-asserting itself among our merchants daily. Among the many instances equally praiseworthy and unexpected, W. B. Jones & Company, grocers, of Richmond, have notified their creditors here of their readiness to pay them in gold! Mr. Jones of that firm is in the city, prepared to make good his engagement in the case, and is actually paying off all the claims on his house, inclusive of interest from their maturity until the present time.

The commercial honor of the Southern people always stood deservedly high in this city. The sequestration by the Confederate Congress of debts due to the North was resisted strenuously by the merchants of the South. While necessarily submitted to by payment of the moneys, thus reverting to the Confederate authorities, it was in several cases within our knowledge disregarded as a release from obligations of good faith. An instance of this may be told of a Virginian now in the city. Having filed in the Confederate Treasury a protest against the confiscation of two thousand dollars which he owed a gentleman of this city, he felt it due to his personal character, notwithstanding his payment of that sum to the Confederate Treasury, to make good the payment here. In 1862 he sent to his creditor in New York two thousand dollars in gold. Other cases of a similar character have also fallen within our knowledge. They have already taken their place in the opinion of the mercantile classes of the city, and serve powerfully to increase the general impatience with which all men here regard the tardy steps, not to say the glowing misgivings, under which we are made to approach the material results of a perfect pacification. *N. Y. Daily News.*

An important order has been issued from the War Department, announcing that, as all the rebel troops east of the Mississippi have now been regularly surrendered, all persons found in arms against the United States, in any portion of the country east of that river after the 1st of June proximo will be regarded as guerillas and punished with death.

One Z. B. Vance is now in Washington and strange to say will not be on the committee to welcome Jeff, his master, on his triumphal (?) arrival there.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.
May 13-tf

C. M. FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

HOUGH & CO.,
(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN B. TERRY, a well selected Stock of
SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS
AND A FINE SELECTED STOCK OF
Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
May 20-1w New Berne, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

Office Press Telegraph for Latest News.

When Shall We Have Civil Authority Restored?

This is the question that comes up to us from every quarter of the State. The people are most anxious to return to the old condition of things, and to have themselves, and all they have to the civil laws of the country; and we trust it will not be long before all they want is granted them. But as it has taken us four years to pull down, we cannot expect to build up in a day. We must have military rule until the machinery of a complete State government is created and in smooth running order. This will require time—certainly some months.

Until some steps shall be taken at Washington in reference to us, we can do nothing whatever. We can have no election until there is some power created competent to issue a proclamation ordering one; and even then there must be an enrolment of the people, by which process alone we can determine who shall be allowed as loyal citizens to exercise the right of suffrage. What the policy of the government is to be, what course it intends to pursue towards us, we are as yet entirely ignorant. Whether we are to have a military Governor to issue proclamations and order elections, or whether this is to be left to Gen. Schofield, we know not. It may be that no Governor will be appointed, and that the President will issue a proclamation ordering an election for delegates to a State Convention, leaving it to Gen. Schofield to arrange the details and call upon the people to select from among themselves the necessary State officers.

Possibly the President has no fixed or clearly defined policy as to how he will proceed with us, and hence he desired to confer with Mr. Holden and other prominent Union men from this State as to what is best to be done for us. Mr. Holden and those who accompanied him left Newbern on Tuesday last, and should have arrived in Washington at farthest by Thursday, and so we suppose they will return by the last of this week, when we trust we shall have some light thrown on our future. A State Convention will no doubt be the first thing in order, and we advise our Union friends throughout the State to hold county and district meetings, and cast about for proper men to represent them. The people are now free to assemble and take counsel one of another, and we trust they will speak out freely and boldly, and express their preferences for such men as they want to serve them in the Convention, State Legislature, Congress, and for Governor. We hope never to see the people of North Carolina gagged and cheated again by packed Conventions and the intriguing of politicians, as in times past. This is a government of the people; all power is derived from the people, and office-holders are the servants of and amenable to the people; and it is not only the privilege but the duty of the masses to select men to serve them that will think only of the greatest good to the greatest number. The demagogues and trickesters are already at work, and the secession leaders, under the guise of Unionism, will move heaven and earth to cheat the honest masses and foist their men on them; but we have no fears whatever of their being successful; for the past conduct of these leaders has been so conspicuous, notorious, and so odious that the most ignorant and uninformed are not longer to be deceived by them. Failing to have the defunct rebel government restored they will most probably coalesce, the secessionists and the Vance war men, and bring out some obscure man for Governor as the best Union man to be found, and the only one around whom the Union people of the State can rally and harmonize.—This is the game, but they will be sure to bring forward a man, if they have a candidate, whom they expect to be able to use for their selfish purposes. All intelligent men who have watched the course of events here for the last three years know who these intriguers are and what they are; and no good Union man or loyal citizen will be deceived by them, but without great watchfulness they will impose their bogus wares upon the unsuspecting in the back country. We intend to cry aloud, however, and spare not; and if one of them shall creep into the smallest and most insignificant office in the State it shall not be our fault.

But it is important that the voice of the people of the State be heard, and hence we appeal to them again, to hold county and district meetings and name the men they want to fill the important offices in their gift, and then when an order for an election shall be issued there will be no difficulty in the Union men of the State centering upon those gentlemen whom the great masses of the people most desire.

Of one thing we can assure our loyal friends throughout the State: the military will leave us as soon as we shall show to the world that we are able to take care of ourselves. The Union officers and soldiers are anxious to go home, and will go as soon as we organize a State Government. They are staying here, not to oppress or annoy, but to protect and defend us. They will remain as long as their presence may be necessary for the protection and security of persons and property [illegible] society, but no longer.

[illegible] hearing [illegible] generous [illegible] not as enemies, for we have yet to meet the first man in the whole National army but expressed the most affectionate and kindly sentiments for the people of the South, and in fact of the whole South. There can be no national peace, no national prosperity until the fires of a national patriotism shall burn anew from one extremity of our extended country to the other, and the old, affectionate, fraternal feeling of former times shall return. Let us as a State do all we can to foster and increase this feeling, and depend upon it the good fruits of our labors will soon appear.

We bid our friends in the interior be of good cheer, and within a few months they may rely upon it they will have all the blessings of peace and all the safeguards of civil Government.

One of Davis' Pets.

Some people always manage to secure the favor of the reigning powers. We remember well the establishment of the *Sentinel* newspaper in Richmond in 1862, by Baily & Smith. They were the organ grinders for the concern, they grew fat on the patronage of the "government," and were generally down on all "disloyal" persons—opposition to the Davis tyranny constituting, in their eyes, disloyalty.

We remember Mr. Baily well, for he was out here several times during 1862 and 1863 looking after paper, type, &c., and as a member of the profession we treated him with courtesy and kindness. But we spoke freely before Mr. Baily, as is our custom, and he soon conceived the opinion that we were not altogether *loyal*; and in the summer of 1863 he was concerned in a little plot intended to suppress the *Progress*, which plot, like the plots of the minions of Davis against us generally, failed. We could not well give the details of this plot in which Mr. Baily tried to suppress us, without a betrayal of business confidence, but this gentleman will know very well to what we refer should this meet his eye. We only allude to it now to show how intensely he was devoted to Mr. Davis and to express the opinion that he is hardly the proper person to give present shape to public opinion in Virginia, through the instrumentality of the press.

We have been led into these remarks by our attention having been called to the following extract from a Richmond letter to a Philadelphia paper, by which we find that Mr. Baily turns up in a new character:

"Another newspaper made its appearance to-day, being the product of the joint enterprise of Baily Wedderburn & Co., and is called *The Commercial Bulletin*. It is printed in the *Sentinel* building, with the *Sentinel* type, on the *Sentinel* press, and is, in short, the *Sentinel* redivivus, one of its proprietors, Baily, being a relic of the concern that printed the organ of the assassin Davis. The second name in the firm, Wedderburn, is that of a man who has borne arms against the United States, who has adhered to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, but has suddenly became a convert, taken the oath of allegiance, and now proposes to teach the people of Virginia their political faith under the guise of a commercial newspaper.

"Here is a State emerging from the chaos of civil war, society disorganized, Governmental machinery destroyed, and here is a newspaper published in the capital of this State which has not a word to say on any of these topics, but does have a column editorial about the "Suez Canal," a very live and interesting subject in Virginia a month after the overthrow of the assassin Government.

"It is urged that we must be charitable towards our late antagonists, and very properly. The nation should adopt as its policy the words of its martyred President, "Charity for all, with malice towards none," and allow this formally repentant people to resume their vocations as fast as practicable. It would serve no good purpose to hang Messrs. Baily, Wedderburn and company for treason, or even to try them. Estimable, honorable men in private life, doubtless, there would be no objection to their engaging in any kind of mercantile pursuit by which they might rebuild their shattered fortunes, but the plain truth is the country cannot afford to have the press of Virginia, the great public teacher, in the hands of men who by their teachings plunged the nation into the bloodiest war in history. Let these penitents be merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, anything and everything but editors. It might be permitted them to make money by the publication of a newspaper, even provided it preached in its columns the gospel of the new dispensation, in which their cherished heresies have no place. But the Richmond papers do not do this thing; search them all, and you will not find a single hearty rebuke of the despotism ejected from their midst.

R. P. Dick, Esq.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is one of the ablest statesmen and most devoted Union men in North Carolina, and in the reorganization of our State Government his claims upon the loyal people of the State will not be overlooked. Mr. Dick's devotion to the Union has been firm and consistent, and had Vance and his partisans listened to him last winter, when the Legislature was in session, the war might have been stopped then and North Carolina would have been saved that ruin and desolation which the presence of large armies has caused.

Mr. Dick passed through Newbern on his way to Washington and the *Times* of that place, has the following notice of him:

Senator Dick.—Among the most unflinching loyalists of North Carolina, Senator Dick stands pre-eminent. He has most nobly combatted the Confederacy as an ardent peace advocate, and aided greatly in the re-establishment of the flag of his fathers in the State. His talents are of a high order, and his elevation to a position of honor and trust, would give intense satisfaction to thousands of his fellow-citizens. Such men as Mr. Dick should be noticed and rewarded for their fidelity to the United States, under such trying circumstances.

Mr. John Bame, of Schenectady, drove his mare "Lady Fisher," from Albany to Schenectady in the short space of fifty-eight minutes—distance sixteen miles—on a wager of $200.

"Greenbacks."

[illegible] to see that [illegible] the neighborhood [illegible] secesh town of Charlotte, there are [illegible] who are indisposed to receive greenbacks, or the national currency, for their products. This is very foolish, for the fact that we have a government has been now clearly established, and our unbounded resources will enable us to clear up and pay off every dollar of the national debt within thirty years, and that too without any very oppressive taxation. And rely upon it, the last dollar will be paid, and that in gold or its equivalent. And if we desired to hoard up money—simply to fill a strong box, that we might feast our eyes on it and count it over and over—we had as soon have greenbacks as gold.

Speaking of the matter, the Charlotte *Bulletin* says:

"We are informed that some of our country friends are refusing to receive greenbacks in exchange for their produce, &c.—the fate of "Confeds" having given them a disgust for all paper money. It is very evident that such parties live off the road, and have not been to town lately. If they would just come here for a while, and see how extremely anxious we all are to get hold of these emerald-colored bits of Uncle Sam's legal tender promises to pay, and how eager every one is to exchange whatever he has for them, we think they would change their tune pretty soon, and be very sorry that they had ever let an opportunity escape for securing them. For our part, we should be very glad to exchange everything that we have to sell for greenbacks. There is just the same difference between them and "Confeds," as between the living and the dead."

It is not at all strange that "some of our country friends" in the vicinage of Charlotte should refuse to receive the national currency, for in their simplicity and ignorance they cannot realize that their fetters have been loosened and that the flag of their fathers floats over them. At the election for Governor, last August, under military tyranny and the terror caused by the "shoulder strikers" of the inland navy, Vance, the Davis candidate, received, we think, seven hundred votes, while Holden, the Union candidate, received one vote: and early in the morning of election day, Mr. Holden was hung in effigy by the leaders of the yellow ticket. Now after this recital, the truth of which no one dare deny, is it not strange that any of the people of Charlotte should be willing to receive the national currency? There is no place in the so-called Confederacy where proscription, persecution, and tyranny, under the minions of the Richmond and Raleigh tyrannies, has been carried to a greater extent than at Charlotte; but notwithstanding all this, if their future behavior shall be that of law-loving and law-abiding citizens, Union men throughout the State, as well as the government at Washington, will welcome them back with open arms. Will they come back? Will they bury the past, and for the future look only to the common weal of our country? We hope so. We are all proud of the historical record of old Mecklenburg, and there is no county in the State where stronger Union men are to be found than in that; and now that secession and rebellion has been crushed, and the leaders are being arrested and sent on for trial, let the honest yeomanry of that glorious old county stand forth as the worthy representatives of revolutionary sires, and henceforth exert all their energies and employ all their powers for the perpetuation of the nationality of the government and the preservation of the Union of their fathers.

Receive greenbacks and treasure them, for they are not only equal to gold in real value, but they are the representatives of a country whose flag ever carries with it the blessings of peace, security, and prosperity. Glorious old Mecklenburg, thrice glorious: despite all thy errors we love thee still; and we now call upon thy people to forget all the strifes and bitterness of the past, and rally with the true and loyal men of the country, everywhere, and a career of greatness and prosperity never dreamed of by the most sanguine will soon dawn for them, for us, and for the people of the whole land.

We hope never to hear it said again that there is a man in North Carolina who refuses to receive the national currency.

How the Yankees Oppress Us.

We know ten days ago when we made an earnest appeal to the Government of the United States and the people of the North, in behalf of our suffering people, that the same magnanimous generosity that prompted them to fit out ships and fill them with their abundance, to save suffering Ireland from starvation in 1847, would respond promptly to the wail of distress from the South; and already our Northern brethren are casting their bread upon the waters, to return to them, we hope, at no very distant day. The following from the *Standard* of Saturday is an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Northern people towards us:

A Generous Donation.—The following letter will explain itself. We take the liberty of giving it entire:

BEAUFORT, N. C., May 12th, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—Our attention was this morning called to an editorial in your paper of the 8th inst., under the heading, "The Cry for Bread"

We do most heartily endorse the sentiments set forth, and in response send to your care, to be disposed of as you may see fit, one case Bacon (Fulton Market.)

Although our firm *are all Yankees*, we deeply sympathise with the *people* of North Carolina, on account of their sufferings, brought about by this accursed rebellion.

Hoping the leaders and their sympathizers will be justly dealt with, we remain,

Yours, very respectfully,
STEELE, HENRY & CO.

We have turned the bacon over to Mayor Harrison, who has made arrangements for its proper distribution to the needy. Our people are much indebted to Messrs. Steele, Henry & Co.

Ordered to Camp.

On Saturday afternoon we received a persuasive "order" to report in person at the headquarters of the encampment of the 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, at eight o'clock that evening. Knowing that the military will have everything their own way, we reported promptly at the time named, and were taken charge of by a large squad of regimental and company officers at the Adjutant's quarters. We soon found that the object of the assemblage, and of course the peremptory order for us to be present, was to hold a kind of "wake" over Capt. C. D. Chapman, Co. F., who is about to leave for his home, having been mustered out.

An hour was spent at the Adjutant's quarters in general conversation, broken occasionally by the rattling of glasses, and then supper was announced; and the party, led by Col. Parker the gallant young commander of the regiment, repaired to a pavilion near by, where a most magnificent and elegant table was spread. Here an hour and a half or more was most pleasantly and agreeably (and we might say *profitably* to us) passed.

The first regular toast was, "The memory of our late President," which was drank standing and in silence. Then followed a number of regular and volunteer toasts, to one of which Col. Parker responded in a most appropriate and eloquent manner.

We remained with the "boys" until twelve o'clock or after, when we left them fully impressed that it is well for an editor to spend an evening in camp occasionally. The 4th New Hampshire is one of the most gallant regiments in the service, and its officers and men are noble specimens of New England manhood and of the old Granite State yeomanry. We trust that the inauguration of civil power in North Carolina will soon enable them to leave for their far-off homes, and that their future may be as peaceful, prosperous, and happy as their past has been brilliant and glorious.

Six weeks ago we should have looked on an order to go to camp as but little better than a death warrant, but we now receive them with perfect composure; and if we are wanted at the headquarters of any other regiment we have only to say that we are resigned.

The Robbers.

Never perhaps in the history of the world was there such wholesale swindling as was carried on by the officials connected with the Davis tyranny at Richmond during the last three years. Stealing was reduced to a science, and cabinet officers, members of Congress, army officers, detectives and spies all took a hand. Benjamin, we suppose, has made not less than half a million by selling passports to leave the country, while lesser lights have made "piles" in various ways.

The following from the Richmond correspondence of a Northern paper shows that even the money sent to Union prisoners by their friends in the North, has been stolen to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars:

Ould and Hatch are still enjoying the hospitalities of the authorities at Libby Prison. The developments, so far prove conclusively that somebody connected with the Rebel Exchange Bureau has stolen three hundred thousand dollars sent into their lines for our prisoners, but the friends of Ould and Hatch say it was Major Carrington or Major Somebody else who committed the larceny. As Carrington and the other scoundrels are not in custody, and not likely to be, they are convenient scape-goats. It makes little difference which of them stole the money; some of them did, and they were all agents of a Government whose head was an assassin, and even the infamy of stealing from helpless starving prisoners can scarcely descend below that.

There will be a thorough and searching investigation into the affairs of Ould and Hatch, and it will probably result in the solving of the curious financial problem of how it was possible on a Captain's pay, and that in Confederate rags, for a man to keep a large and luxurious establishment, revel in high play, losing oftener than winning, drink fine wines, drive fast horses; yet all these things and others requiring money for their performance this man Hatch did, yet Hatch was notoriously bankrupt, and his sole visible means of support were a Captain's pay in the Rebel army, paid in Rebel rags.

A great Government was that of the Rebellion, seen in the light of late developments, headed by an assassin, administered by thieves.

THE HARRIS AND PERRINE TRIALS.—The evidence on both sides of the case of Benjamin G. Harris, M. C. from Md., has been closed and it is expected that the decision of the court will be published next week in General orders. Mr. Harris was tried by a military commission on a charge of violating the fifty-sixth Article of War. The evidence hung on the statements of two soldiers who claimed to be paroled rebels, but whose claims were not substantiated by the rolls of the Regiments to which they said they belonged. The violation of the Article of War referred to, consisted in assisting these rebels by giving them money and otherwise aiding them in the expression of treasonable sentiments.

The evidence in the case of the pretty Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, has also been closed. She was charged with sympathy with the rebels and of assisting Gilmore during his raid on the Baltimore and Ohio road nearly a year ago. She is said to have kissed some of the rebels and to have pointed out to them the baggage of Federal officers. Her defence is that she was nervous and excited, and was carried to extremes by her anxiety in behalf of a child, only eighteen months old, which she had with her at the time. Hon. Thos Corwin is her attorney, and on the 14th was to have addressed the court in her defense. The decision of the commission will soon appear.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capital of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Rebels, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read there papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience, and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col C F Wenger, commanding 1st Brig 1st Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt R B Stanford, 114th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Lt Col S H Estes, 1st Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
2d Lt W K Rowley, 9th N Y Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Doney, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Alley, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt B R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 132D REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnston, Lt Col Commanding.
S L Wolcott, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Mosman, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Stone, do do D.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J McHutt, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Hunt, Jr, Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Dotes, do do G.
" A E Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Catheth, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Capt John H Roberts, commanding.
" Geo W Hutchins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co A.
" Leonard A Hay, do do B.
Capt Louis Mell Bussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Deed, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Hutchins, do do K.

OFFICERS 12TH INF. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
S Ryan, Adjutant.
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
Wm A Kotheam, 1st Lieut commanding co C.
R J Grisham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding co F.
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J P Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Werres, commanding co C.
Lieut S McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E E Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut R Van Stanword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Frantzen, Comd'g co H.
Capt J M Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of.

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tillghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VENTAS & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. R. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send in by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

PRIDE AND HUMILIATION.—Last Saturday, as an anniversary, is a day of both pride and humiliation to North-Carolinians. On the 20th of May, 1775, our ancestors met at Mecklenburg and promulgated the first Declaration of Independence of British tyranny. On the 20th of May, 1861, the Convention of North-Carolina ratified the Ordinance of secession, declaring our State no longer one of the common sisterhood. What a contrast! and what a contrast, too, in the issues! In the former we were opposing tyranny, our cause was just, and we succeeded. In the latter we were courting oppression, (and we did,) our cause was not just, and we signally, ignominiously failed. In the one we fought against oppression, in the other for it. For seven years we endured and suffered; but conscious of the righteousness of our cause, we still persevered and finally triumphed. For the past four years we have fought and endured and suffered; but we have not been buoyed up with the consciousness of a righteous cause. In the seven years' war the *hearts* of the people were enlisted; in the four years' war they were not, but our bodies were conscripted instead. For four years we have been compelled to submit to a tyranny more galling and a despotism more demoralizing than even the horrors of carnage. But, thanks to our noble old government, she would not permit us to enslave ourselves or be made a prey to the harpies of the Richmond misgovernment. She interposed her powerful arm, and snatched us as brands from the burning. Surely we should love it more than ever before, for it has taken us out of the miry clay and set our feet upon firm ground. We are again free. No "military necessity," the ever ready plea of the tyrant, now paralyzes our arms or makes our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths.

We are sorry the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration and the Secession Ordinance must fall on the same day. The former we would commemorate by a Feast, the latter by a Fast. We must compromise by giving the forenoon to the Declaration, including a good dinner, and the afternoon to Secession, and all go, like many bad boys, supperless to bed. We never could find out, and we never could find any one to tell us, what was the cause of the late war. Jeff. Davis and his tribe wanted it for what is slanderously said to be a woman's reason—"'cause." The black demon of ambition, hate, guile, deceit, and all the dark catalogue of vices, was hidden beneath the wicked hearts of these instigators of secession.—Thanks to a just Providence, many of them are receiving their rewards

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—We had the pleasure on Saturday last of seeing Mr. Herbert, member of the late Legislature from Cherokee, the extreme Western county in our State. He informs us that comparative quiet prevails in that section, and that those who are not gratified, are at least reconciled, and willing to come again under the old, time-honored and never disgraced flag. The gratified ones constitute a majority.

Mr. Herbert has been an out-spoken Union man all the time, so far as he could be, and not unfrequently more so than prudence would have dictated, his life being often threatened and sometimes seriously imperilled. He was once arrested and underwent a preliminary trial charged with treason. (Traitors to impute treason to others!) The evidence not being sufficient he was discharged. He has recently, before Lee's surrender, and since, but before he heard of it, made Union speeches, encountering in discussion Maj. Stringfellow, surrounded by his soldiery. Many of the soldiers cocked their guns to shoot him, but were prevented by Maj. S. He has aided many Federal prisoners to escape, and furnished them with money. One of these, an officer, he met the other day at Charlotte, who made him his guest, *nolens volens*, for two days.

Mr. Herbert intends being a candidate to represent his county in the State Convention, when one is called, and we confidently predict his election without opposition. He suffered martyrdom last summer while a candidate for the Legislature, for his bold and open advocacy of the election of Mr. Holden, but he was elected.

Mr. Herbert is still in our city, and will probably remain several days.

THE ALANTHUS TREE.—This tree is sometimes called the Tree of Paradise and the Varnish tree, and it abounds in Raleigh. At this season of the year in particular, while it is in bloom, it is very unwholesome, especially early in the morning. All know the sickening, disagreeable odor it exhales. The blooms falling into wells or vessels of water, also render the water poisonous, producing, when drank, severe vomiting. It is said that a tender infant will be thrown into spasms by inhaling the odor of this tree for any length of time, early in the morning. We once knew a family made sick by drinking tea in which a leaf or two of the Alanthus was afterwards found. We advise soldiers and citizens not to subject themselves to the scent of this tree, more particularly early in the morning, if they can avoid it. If we had our way, we would exterminate every Alanthus in the city.

DAVIS' DIFFICULTIES.—A correspondent sends the Local a poetical effusion upon the wanderings, difficulties, and tribulations of ex-his Davis the last. We have not room for the entire production, but give the following as "specimen bricks," alluding to his trying to disguise himself in his wife's apparel:

"While they scrambled through the woods,
And through the tangled fern,
He tore his mustn't-mention'ems,
And had to put on *Aarn*;
But luckless wight, with eye of glass,
While terror almost slayed him,
He in his haste forgot her shoes,
And his old boots betrayed him.

Now let the traitor be exalted,
Higher and yet higher,
Then to his proper level lowered
Plump in the hottest fire;
There let him toast, and let him roast,
Where there is no secession,
Until his soul, a crackling coal,
Is harmless for aggression."

N. C. RAILROAD.—The mail train on the N. C. road will hereafter leave Raleigh, going West, at 12 o'clock at night, and arrive at Charlotte at 5 P. M. Returning, it will leave Charlotte at 6 P. M. and arrive at Raleigh at 11 A. M. There will be but one train a day.

This road, West of Raleigh, is now operated by the Company under the management of the old officers. Mr. Thos. Webb is the President, and Mr. T. J. Sumner is the Superintendent. These are excellent officers, and during the late trying times through which railroads, as well as other things, have had to pass, they have managed their affairs admirably. We believe that Mr. Sumner has been Superintendent six or seven years, and Mr. Webb has been President about four years.

BEING DISCHARGED.—The Newbern *Times* says that the very efficient Construction Corps who have done so much in furtherance of the object of the Government, in suppressing the Rebellion and bringing order out of chaos, were being paid off yesterday, preparatory to taking leave for their homes, their work having been completed. Several hundred of them besieged the Paymaster's Office, nearly opposite ours, all the forenoon. We wish them a pleasant trip and a happy greeting when they arrive at their respective places of abode, for of them it may be truly said, "Well done, good and faithful servants, &c."

YESTERDAY was a beautiful day. The recent rains had cooled and purified the atmosphere, and the sun shone with a bright, lively, health-inspiring warmth. "Garden truck," in the language of a vehement secession orator, "is spreading its wings like a green bay tree." (It is presumed he meant a *green bay horse*.) Now is the time to work.

Plant and sow,
Plow and hoe,

if you wish to reap next fall and have something to live on next winter. The earth will do its duty if you will do yours.

LOOK OUT FOR A PROCLAMATION.—As soon as Davis reaches Washington City and gets his nerves a little steadied, we predict he will issue a Proclamation appointing a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. Now that he is deprived of the services of Benjamin, the Jew, we hope he will procure a Christian secretary and not ignore, as previously, the Son of God. We should think that by this time he would feel the need of a Mediator.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.—Under this caption the Newbern *Times* of last Friday says:

"Gov. Vance arrived here by the evening train, Wednesday, under military escort, en route for Washington City, and left yesterday morning by steamer, via Roanoke Island and Fortress Monroe. B. F. Moore, Esq., and ex-Gov. Swain accompanied him, of course, by request.

April was distinguished by the number and importance of its startling events, and May, it seems, is to be noted for the number and character of distinguished arrivals at Washington City. *President Davis* is hourly expected there you know."

METHODIST CHURCH IN NEWBERN.—The *Times* says:

"We were much pleased to learn yesterday from Rev. Dr. Deems, who is the Presiding Elder for New Berne District, that the Methodist Church in this place will soon be opened for regular services. It has been used as a hospital for some time past, but can now be dispensed with for that purpose as, under the late order, many of the invalids have been sent home.

The Doctor expresses much gratification at the pleasant and agreeable intercourse between the commandant, Gen. Palmer, and himself.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14]

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14]

Barham's Hotel,
GOLDSBORO', N., C.,
South and Opposite the Court House Square,
BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.
☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

Labor—The Freed Men.

The difficulties spoken of in the following article, from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, are experienced here and elsewhere; but we do not see how the military authorities can do anything more than has been done to remedy them. We doubt not, however, but they will soon remedy themselves. The *Bulletin* says:

"We believe that the rule generally adopted by the late owners of slaves is, to call them together, state to them the fact that they are now free and are at liberty to leave if they so choose; but, if they so elect, that they can remain in their old homes and will be employed by their late owners upon certain terms then and there made known.

We have not the slightest intention nor desire to dictate to the authorities, but in this connection we would take occasion to suggest, that in our opinion it would be beneficial to all concerned if there were some fixed schedule of prices to be paid laborers.—The colored population of the South, as a general thing, are extremely ignorant, and as they are just now emerging into a new condition, some of them have very extravagant ideas, especially concerning wages, and are unwilling to work, except upon such terms as could not in no be afforded. Others, of a different disposition, are liable to be, and we have no doubt in many instances are, imposed upon. If there were some recognized standard to go by, we think it would tend greatly to restoring this class of our population to a settled condition."

General Schofield, in a General Order, has recommended that the former owners of the freed people hire them, when practicable; and he also recommends to the freed blacks that they work for their former owners, or others wanting their services, at moderate wages. We do not see how he could go further. He probably has no more right to fix the monthly pay of the black than he has to fix that of the white; but as before said, we have no doubt but all these things will regulate themselves in a short time.

When we get a Convention this whole question will come up, and it will be for the wise men of the State to so settle it as to secure the greatest amount of good and do full justice to both races. For the present the freed men must be content to work for small wages or live in idleness and beggary, for the people have nothing to pay with.

Some persons, in their desire for relics, tore from the drapery that overhung the catafalque of the late President, several silver stars, and a portion of the fringe.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - - $5.
" six months, - - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - - $3.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

*** A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 16-tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elleptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the 1st Section of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of Purchasing Agent.

ALL parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products, according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sug'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 16-tf Purchasing Agent.

S. BLAGGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
☞ BRICK STORE, ☜
CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,
(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)
COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.
ALSO,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,
LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.
May 15-1m

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April17-tf

MRS. FENTRESS'
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WM. F. COLLINS.
May 13-6t

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

COOK AND NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and IRONER—white or black—for whose services good wages will be paid.

Also, a good NURSE, white preferred. Apply immediately at
my18 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

CUTTER & FRENCH,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,
ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,
VEGETABLES,
Green and Dried Fruit,
TIN WARE AND STOVES,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Confectionery of all Kinds,
Yankee Notions,
OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS
In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. G. E. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,
Which they will sell, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.
We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.
Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW
Steam Grist Mill,
In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of
MEAL.
We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.
NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,
Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.
☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN
COTTON GIN COMPANY.
POLLOCK STREET,
(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)
This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.
Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.
All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.
N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR.

The following circular from the Treasury Department explains itself:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1865.

With a view of carrying out the purpose of the Executive proclamation of the 29th ult., declaring it to be April 29, 1865, "to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," the following regulations are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse in and between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi river, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal States:

All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of the customs, and others acting as officers of the treasury.

The following articles are prohibited, and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State heretofore declared in insurrection, except on Government account, viz: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition can be manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

It having been determined and agreed upon by the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirement of section 9 of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications thereof, provided the claims to which such goods may be issued shall be, all places within such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation therein, it is therefore directed that clearances shall be granted, upon application, by any loyal person or party, for all goods and merchandise not prohibited, in such amounts, and to such places which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been ordered for sale and delivery in the customs trade, as the applicant may desire.

Reasonably direct routes shall be elected for any part within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs, or other officer acting as such, a manifest of his cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing such cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles, shall be certified by such officer of the customs.

On the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destination, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the customs the certified manifest of her cargo; whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged under his personal supervision; and, if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest, a certificate to that effect shall be given to said master.

If there shall be found on board any prohibited articles, such articles shall be seized and held subject to the order and the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the officer shall forthwith report to the Department all the facts of the case; and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port, or from any domestic port without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles on board, shall, with the cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States.

Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State, not declared by proclamation open to the commerce of the world, shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officer of this Department, whose duty it shall be to require, before any articles are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise so shipped the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest before clearance shall be granted. If, upon any vessel so shipped, the fees and internal revenue taxes, or either, shall only have been secured to be paid, such fact shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessels shall hold the goods until all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law and these regulations.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the internal revenue law.

All articles of local production and consumption, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, tea, eggs, fresh meat, game, fuel, &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points within an insurrectionary State as the owner thereof may desire.

All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor, or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the Government especially appointed for the purpose, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President; and, before allowing any cotton or other product to be shipped or granting clearance for any vessel, the proper customs officer, or other persons acting as such, must require from the purchasing agent of the internal revenue officer a certificate that cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that commutation, per cent. of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing agent in money, and that the agent is thereby free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon.

If any product other than cotton is offered for shipment, the certificate of the internal revenue officer, that all internal taxes due thereon have been collected and paid, must be produced prior to such products being shipped or cleared; and if there is no internal revenue officer, then such taxes shall be collected by the customs officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid as provided in these regulations.

The provisions of these regulations, necessarily modified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments, inward to or within insurrectionary States by any means of transportation whatsoever.

Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free.

A charge upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State, other than upon cotton, shall be that specified by the internal revenue laws. Upon cotton other than that purchased and owned by the Government, three cents per pound, which must be applied by the officer following, as follows, viz: two cents per pound as the internal tax, and one cent per pound of the shipper's fee. All duties prescribed and remitted by the Government shall be allowed to be transported free from all furnished taxes whatsoever.

Full and complete records and returns must be kept, by all officers acting under these regulations, of their proceedings under them, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.

No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transaction held with, any person or persons not loyal to the Government of the United States.

Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following oath, or evidence to be filed that it, or one similar in purport and meaning, has been taken, viz:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereto."

These regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the 10th of May, 1865, and shall supersede all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of which are hereby rescinded and annulled.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Washington City, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GRAND UNION MEETING IN GOLDSBORO'.

On Saturday last one of the most successful Union Meetings yet held in the State, was gotten up by the good people of Wayne county, in the Court House at Goldsboro'. The Court room was densely crowded and it is estimated that, besides the citizens of Goldsboro', about three hundred others, inhabitants of the county, participated in the proceedings. The room was tastefully ornamented with evergreens and presented a lively appearance, with its dense packing of loyalists. The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm pervaded the whole assemblage and we predict that the thorough organization of the Union party which was effected will be productive of great good.

The proceedings of the meeting have been sent us by the Secretary. We are sorry that our reporter reached Goldsboro' too late to make our usual synopsis of speeches. The following is the Secretary's report:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wayne assembled in Mass Meeting in Goldsboro, on the 20th, pursuant to notice. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. B. Whitaker who stated that Wayne county, had already, through a meeting of the citizens held in April last caught step to the music of the Union, but at the request of many who were unavoidably prevented attending on that occasion, a second meeting had been called in order to give all who feel an attachment to the old flag, an opportunity to renew their devotion and seek protection under its ample folds. It is the ring to the patriot's heart, continued the speaker, to meet upon occasions like this. He feels that it is good to be here "when we can express freedom of speech, without the fear of being hurried *to the front*." Thank God fellow citizens, the cause of liberty is now triumphant beyond a doubt, and the glorious example of a free people overcoming every difficulty, trampling under foot every obstacle, and in spite of exertions that would have paralised any other country, is unmistakably set before the world. He concluded by nominating for President, Anderson Deans, Esq., a good and true man, who four years ago, for his loyal sentiments was violently persecuted on the streets of Goldsboro.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Mr. Deans conducted to the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Jno. Robinson, that the resolutions adopted by the Mass Meeting in Raleigh, having the ring of the true metal, from first to last, be adopted as the voice of this meeting.

The resolutions were read by the secretary, and unanimously adopted, amidst deafening applause.

Mr. James H. Everett being called upon addressed the meeting in his happiest manner, and the frequent outbursts of applause gave evidence that his speech was well received.

A committee was then appointed representing the different Captains's districts in the county, to nominate candidates for the Convention. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Davis' District—B. B. Sauls, and N. Hales,
Cross Roads District—N. B. Stevens.
Fork District—J. V. Sherard and E. G. Copeland.
Bull Swamp District—Richard Manly.
Dudley District—C. F. E. Kornigay.
Nahunta District—Elisha Holland,
Pikeville District—Needham Perkins.
Stoney Creek District—John Robinson.
Goldsboro' District—Esum Holland and Rev. Hope Bain.
Saulston District—Oliver Smith.

The committee returned and reported that they recommended to the citizens of Wayne for the Convention the names of J. B. Whitaker and James H. Everett, which report was unanimously concurred in.

The Rev. Hope Bain, a war-worn veteran, of 1812, was next introduced to the meeting, and in eloquent strains entertained his audience for half an hour.

The Rev —— from New York, attached to the Christian Commission, next addressed the meeting. The Secretary would be glad to furnish a full report of his speech, but no notes were taken, and he is unable to furnish it. The wholesome truths he stated will be long remembered by his hearers.

Resolutions of thanks were then tendered to the President, and Secretary, and to the colored band who volunteered for the occasion, who enlivened the proceedings with national airs admirably executed, and with three hearty cheers for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

A. DEANS, Pres't.
J. B. WHITAKER, Sec'y.

One of the *Herald's* Washington correspondents states that facts have recently been developed which fastens the responsibility for the inhuman treatment of national soldiers in Southern prisons directly on Jeff. Davis and the members of his government, and that the system of slow starvation was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, the declared design being to weaken the Union armies by rendering those unfortunate men forever unfit for service after being exchanged.

LATEST NEWS.

JEFF. DAVIS
AT FORTRESS MONROE!

THE CONSPIRACY.

Evidence Implicating the Rebel Authorities.

THE RAM STONEWALL AT HAVANA!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BE TRIED BY A CIVIL COURT.

[With our usual good fortune, we are able this morning to give our readers the most items of Northern news in advance of the receipt of Northern papers. The people of Raleigh, and the army, will soon learn that through the columns of the PROGRESS they can get the latest and most reliable intelligence from all quarters; and already we have received assurances that our efforts to make a live news paper are appreciated.]

NEWS FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

We have information direct from Fortress Monroe to the effect that Jeff. Davis and suite arrived there on the 19th inst. They were confined in a transport, which lay off the Fort, and under the guns of several monitors and double-enders. It was supposed that he would be sent to Washington next day.

THE TRIAL.

The Court martial engaged in trying the assassination conspirators met again on Monday, and have continued their sittings up to date. A portion of the suppressed evidence has been published, and from it we learn that Sanders, notwithstanding his statement to the contrary, was well acquainted with Booth. One of the witnesses swore that if Sanders says he didn't know Booth, "he lies," for he had seen them together often in Canada. The evidence generally has brought forth the particulars of the assassination, and the flight of Booth and his capture. Harold, in passing a Confederate officer in Virginia, exclaimed, "We are the assassinators; there is the man who shot the President!"

Dr. Mudd's participation in the plot is also shown. He not only endeavored to hide the felons, but also tried to put their pursuers on the wrong track. Atzerott supplied all of the horses for the escape of the different criminals.

General Grant was before the Court, and testified to an interview with Jacob Thompson during his Vicksburg campaign, and that Thompson then stated that he held a commission in the Confederate army. His testimony otherwise pertained to the geographical limits of the Military Department of Washington. Several Confederate officers, paroled from Lee's army, have been examined. One of them, Henry Van Steinmeker, engineer officer on Edward Johnson's staff, swore to having met Booth in Virginia, and inside the Confederate lines, at the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment. This part of the evidence we quote entire:

Q. Do you or do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion? A. That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not admitted.

Q. Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A. Some officer afterwards, who was about the meeting, stated to me what was the purpose of it.

Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so; they were all in together.

Q. What did he state to you was the determination and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of the meeting was, as I was informed afterwards, *to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders*, and to deliver prisoners, *to lay Northern cities in ashes, and, finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet and kill the President*; that was the main purpose; I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting; I always considered it common braggadocio before.

Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A. Lieutenant Cockerell.

Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do you know? A. To the Second Virginia regiment, I believe, and *the same Company that Captain Beall belonged to*—the Captain who was executed at Governor's Island.

Q. Was anything said as to what part Captain Beall—the one afterwards executed—was to play in these movements at the North? A *Cockerell told me Beall was on detached service and we would hear from him.*

This man also gave in evidence that the "necessity of the assassination of the President of the United States was generally assented to in the rebel service."

A letter signed "Charles Selby" sent to "Louis" and dropped by Booth in a street car in New York says "A be must die and now. The cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once and might again." This letter winds up with a statement that "*Sanders is doing us no good in Canada.*"

Booth, previous to his death made a statement that Harold was "*free from all crime.*"

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It appears that the rebel pirate Stonewall left Nassau on the 8th and reached Havana on the 11th inst., and that she was still in that port, watched by a few of our gunboats, on the 15th inst. Hence the report from General Canby that she had left Havana on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston and Tuxpan, is incorrect. It is more probable that when she sails from Havana that it will be under instructions from Jeff. Davis, and with the object of picking him up along the Florida coast and thence convey him to Texas, unless she hears of his capture.

It was reported that our consul had demanded of the Captain General of Cuba the surrender of the Stonewall, and received a very curt refusal. The United States naval steamers Powhatan, Juniata and Aries arrived at Havana on last Saturday, and it was rumored that six Monitors were on their way thither from Mobile and Key West. It was understood that the Stonewall had not destroyed any vessels between Tuscaloosa and Havana.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia on the 17th, involving the destruction of the most valuable portion of Merrick & Son's Iron Foundry, situated on the square bounded by Washington avenue on the north, Federal street on the South, Fifth street on the west, and Fourth street on the east.

Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

JEFF DAVIS TO BE TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

A Washington dispatch in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 18th says:

It seems to be well understood that Jeff. Davis will not be tried before a military commission, but before the United States District Court here, on the charge of high treason.

There will be a grand review on Tuesday and Wednesday next, in the vicinity of Washington, of two hundred thousand troops, comprising portions of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, the Army of the James and Sheridan's cavalry.

DIED,

In this city, on the 20th inst., ANDROSE FOOTE, (colored) a native of Wilkes County, N. C., aged 58 years. He was an industrious and worthy man, and his obedience and faithfulness had justly won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
22May 22-dlw

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTED, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. H. MELVIN.

IF THIS NOTICE SHOULD FIND ITS WAY TO the friends or relatives of J. H. MELVIN Co. E, 54th N. C. Infantry, and from Stokes county, they will confer a favor by coming or sending to the Post Hospital, Raleigh, N. C., where he now is, Wounded.
May 22 dlt

$25 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN.

ON THE MORNING OF SUNDAY, THE 21ST inst., strayed or was stolen from the camp of the 117th N. Y. V., a bright bay pony, (mare) with a bright star in the forehead, black mane and tail.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the pony to the undersigned at the camp of the 117th N. Y. Vols.
R. C. SKINNER, Lt. & A. A. Q.
May 22-dtf

DR. R. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence.
May 22 tf

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PEGRAM, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.
May 22-1w

TO THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH OR WAKE COUNTY.

ANY ONE HAVING CORN OR WHEAT TO GRIND, if deposited at E. A. Whitaker's, I will take it out to my Mill, grind it, and return it to E. A. Whitaker's for fifty cents per bushel.
I. H. ROGERS.
May 22-3t

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

W. H. CARTER,
Chelsea, P. O. N. C.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice.
(May 19-dlw)

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, so far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hagley will command the Union Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, so far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 36.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.
May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violations of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 46.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN ROBESVILLE.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT ROBESVILLE Saturday the 27th inst. Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock. All Union men in favor of restoring civil law and order are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.
May 20-td